

THE STAR IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN MARION COUNTY TAKING TELEGRAPH SERVICE

ONE YEAR'S RECORD OF
WORLD-WIDE WAREVENTS THAT HAVE FOLLOWED THE ARCHDUKE FERDINAND'S
ASSASSINATIONBLOODY EVENTS OF THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS PRECIPITATED BY THE ACT A YEAR AGO
TODAY OF A HOTHEADED BOY

(Associated Press)

New York, June 28.—One year ago today the Austrian archduke, Francis Ferdinand, and his wife were shot and killed in the little Bosnian town of Sarajevo by Garvjo Prinzip. It was the act of Prinzip, a poor student, which ultimately resulted in ten nations going to war. These nations are, on one hand, Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Japan, Belgium, Italy and Montenegro, and, on the other, Germany, Austria and Turkey. The war to date, according to conservative estimates compiled from the best available reports, has caused a loss to the various belligerents of more than six million men, dead, wounded and prisoners, and more than five hundred ships. Of these about 120 were war vessels.

The outstanding results on land are these:

The greater portion of Belgium is under the control of Germany.

Germany has been driven from the Far East.

A part of the Dardanelles is in the possession of Allied troops.

Portions of France and Russia are in the possession of German troops.

A strip of Alsace has been taken from Germany.

On the continent of Africa parts of territorial possessions have been lost by both sides.

Various island possessions of Germany have been taken by the forces of the Allies.

Italian troops are in possession of a strip of Austrian territory.

The outstanding results at sea are these:

German and Austrian mercantile shipping has been driven from all the open seas.

German and Austrian war vessels having a total displacement of approximately 257,000 tons have been destroyed.

War vessels of the allied nations having a total displacement of approximately 192,000 tons have been sent to the bottom.

The greater portions of the German and allied fleets in the North Sea remain intact.

Except for communication through Holland and the Scandinavian nations Germany is cut off from the rest of the world.

Efforts on the part of the Germans to place the British Isles in a similar predicament has resulted in the sinking, by submarines, of hundreds of vessels flying the flags of the allied and neutral nations.

The sinking in this manner of the Cunard liner Lusitania with the loss of more than one hundred American lives precipitated a request upon the part of the United States that such practices insofar as they might menace Americans, be stopped.

Prinzip's crime was committed on June 28. An investigation disclosed what was alleged to be proof that the assassin was the tool of a group of Serbians. On July 23, after considerable correspondence and negotiations an ultimatum was sent to Serbia by the Austro-Hungarian government, which Serbia declined to meet.

A week later a general mobilization of Russian troops along the German border was ordered and the following day Germany declared war on Russia. The news of that event was followed in a few hours by the announcement that a general mobilization had been ordered by the French cabinet.

On August 2 German troops entered Luxembourg and Germany demanded free passage through Belgium to the French frontier. This was refused and two days later Great Britain dispatched to Germany an ultimatum demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained. The ultimatum was rejected and German forces attacked Liege. On the same day President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality.

The following day saw the declaration by Great Britain of a state of

war with Germany, and two days later the Germans entered Liege as the French invaded Southern Alsace.

These events were quickly followed by an affirmation on the part of Italy for her neutrality, by an Austrian invasion of Serbia and by the sending by Japan of an ultimatum to Germany. This had to do with the German possession of Kiaochow of which Tsingtau was the port.

By August 17 the first British expeditionary force had completed its landing in France and on the day there began also a fierce battle on the Jadar between the Austrian and Serbian troops. Victory was with the Serbian arms after five days of fighting and the Austrians were routed.

In the meanwhile the battle of Lorraine had opened and the German troops had entered Brussels, the Belgian capital.

A few days later, August 23, the victorious Germans entered Namur and began an attack on Mons, defended principally by the first British expeditionary force. The next day the British troops began a retreat from their position and from then on until September 12 the German troops drove through France under the leadership of General von Kluck. Zeppelins bombarded Antwerp; the French were forced to evacuate Mulhausen; the Germans took and swept over Longwy and reached Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, where the columns swung to the eastward. The French government fled to Bordeaux.

In the meanwhile German and Austrian troops had met the Russians. A victory at Krasnik was announced by the Austrian government on August 23, while on August 29, the German army under General von Hindenburg defeated another Russian force in a battle at Tanneburg, which lasted for three days. Louvain was burned by the Germans on the same day that the Japanese blockade of Tsingtau was begun. The blockade was maintained more than two months before Tsingtau surrendered.

Two days after the French government moved to Bordeaux the battle of the Marne was begun, a few hours before the Russians had succeeded in occupying Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

Before the French and British troops, the Germans in France were forced to retreat as far as the Aisne. Events of the next few days included the bombardment of Rheims by the Germans, and the sinking by a German submarine of the British cruisers, Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. On the same day the Russian troops attacked Przemyel and took Jaroslavl.

British troops from India were landed on transports at Marseilles on September 26 and were immediately dispatched to the northward. Before their arrival at their destination the Germans had inaugurated a siege of Antwerp, which resulted in the Belgian government moving from that city to Ostend. Two days later the bombardment of Antwerp began. The Belgian government remained at Ostend for about a week and then removed to Havre, France. Forty-eight hours afterwards the Germans captured Ostend. Meanwhile the allied troops occupied Ypres, and a desperate battle had begun on the Vistula river. German assaults upon the allied lines between Ypres and Neuport continued for a week and then weakened.

The Germans operating in Russia in the meantime had been defeated after a ten days battle before Warsaw.

In Africa revolt and mutiny broke out. These disorders were headed by the Boer leaders, General de Wet, General Beyers, Colonel Maritz and others.

Colonel Maritz was driven from Cape Colony, General Beyers was

killed at Vaal river and General de Wet was captured after he had been in the field for more than a month. Native troops in the African provinces belonging to Germany, Great Britain and France were lined up on the borders of the respective provinces. Fighting was general.

During the latter part of October the British dreadnought, Audacious, was sunk off the Irish coast; the Russians successfully attacked Lodz and Radom, driving out the invading Germans. Turkey joined the war at that juncture by naval operations in the Black Sea. Odessa was attacked.

November opened with a German naval victory over a British squadron off the coast of Chile and the Turkish warships bombarded Sebastopol. Two days later German warships ventured from their anchorage behind the naval base at Heligoland and bombarded the British coast in the vicinity of Yarmouth. On November 5, Great Britain and France declared war on Turkey and the forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles were bombarded by a fleet of English and French warships. On the north the Russians recaptured Jaroslavl after several days of ferocious fighting.

German cruisers which had been stationed in foreign waters at the opening of the war had by that time given a good account of themselves. The Emden operating in the Indian ocean and adjacent waters overtook and sunk more than a score of mercantile ships belonging to the nations allied against Germany before she was finally run down and destroyed off Cocos Island. In the Atlantic the Karlsruhe and a number of auxiliary cruisers performed similar duties. They sent to the bottom more than a score of ships.

On land the armies of the belligerents settled down to hold their positions for the winter months. Activities from November 11, when the German forces captured Dixmude, resulted in Russian defeats at Vitolsavk, Lopno and Kutno. The battle in Flanders progressed at intervals, vigorous action taking place and thousands of men on both sides being killed or wounded. Intrenched for the winter, the armies contented themselves principally with holding the positions they had gained. In the Serbian-Austrian campaign there was considerable activity during the early winter months. The Austrians occupied Belgrade, the Serbian capital on December 2, and retained it until December 15, when, after the Serbians had captured large forces of Austrians, they were driven back into their own territory.

In East Prussia during the winter there was severe fighting, resulting in the loss of many men, dead, wounded and captured. The German armies operating in East Prussia held off and dispatched a Russian army of vast proportions, finally driving it back well into its own territory.

On the sea, a British squadron signally defeated the German squadron which was victorious off Chile. This engagement took place off the Falkland Islands. German cruisers bombarded Hartlepool and Scarborough, and the German armored cruiser, Bluecher, was sunk in the North Sea by a section of the British fleet operating there. German submarines became especially active during the winter months, sinking many warships and merchantmen.

March opened with announcement of British reprisal measures against the Germans for the submarine warfare and the development of battle in France.

British troops in France again became active, making notable advance at Neuve Chapelle. By the end of March the Russian troops had penetrated

into the German lines.

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GRABBED A BUNCH
OF PROMINENT GREASERSAMERICAN OFFICIALS HEADED OFF OLD MAN
HUERTA'S PROJECTED EXPEDITION

(Associated Press)

El Paso, June 28.—The arrest of Generals Huerta and Pascual Orozco here last night, charged with violating the United States neutrality laws, by attempting to start an armed expedition, has forced the abandonment, government officials believe, of any movement to launch a new Mexican revolution.

With General Huerta and General Orozco liberated on bonds, Mexican and United States officials are watching developments among their adherents. No action is expected on the legal phases of Huerta's arrest until July 1st, the date set for a hearing.

CARRANZA REPULSE CONFIRMED

Washington, June 28.—Further confirmation of the defeat of the Carranza army advancing on Mexico City was received today at the state department. A courier to Vera Cruz said fighting continued on the outskirts of the city when he left.

CONFESSED TO A
TERRIBLE CRIME

Alabama Negroes Admit They Committed Murder and Arson

(Associated Press)

Montgomery, Ala., June 28.—John Salter and Robert Watkins, negro ex-convicts in the county jail, today confessed to killing Mrs. Lassiter, white, housekeeper, shooting Wiley House, a planter and burning House's home. According to jail officials, the crimes were committed at Evergreen, June 23rd. Robbery was the motive.

ARRESTED FOR TRESPASS
ON SLATON ESTATE

Another Bunch of Atlanta Hoodlums Rounded Up

(Associated Press)

Atlanta, June 28.—Four men, arrested after midnight by the militia guarding former Governor Slaton's home, were placed in the county jail today and held pending action of military authorities. It is stated the men were found loitering around the Slaton estate and failed to explain their reasons.

There was no evidence of disorder last night. Slaton leaves soon on a vacation trip.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

The Epworth League held a very interesting service last evening, the subject being "Greeks and Italians Once a Prize." Leader, Margaret Little.

Song, Revive us Again.

Scripture lesson.

Prayer for the stranger in our midst by Dr. Gross.

Reading, "The Great Problem"—Miss Marie Burnett.

Lesson quiz. Leaders.

Message from Tarpon Springs by Dexter Phillips.

Song, Saved, Saved.

Talk on our Italian mission in Florida, by Miss Young.

"Our Italian Teachers"—Miss Ada Colby.

Hymn.

"Help at Home Needed"—Carol Fraser.

Offering.

League benediction.

The lesson was all on Florida mission work and the meeting was very interesting.

RATHER MAKE SUPPLIES
FOR THE RED CROSS

Columbia, S. C., June 28.—An order for 1,000,000 pounds of prepared lint cotton suitable for the manufacture of gun cotton, said to be from the British government direct, was refused acceptance by a laboratory here engaged in the manufacture of absorbent cotton. This order was for delivery within three months, it was stated and because the plant has a capacity of only 1,000,000 pounds a year, it could not accept this order.

The plant is now operating day and night manufacturing Red Cross supplies shipped direct to Europe.

Nyal's White Liniment. Use it for aches and pains, bruises and sprains. Sold by Annex Drug Store. 16-17

(Concluded on Fourth Page)

ANSWER MAY
BE AMIABLEGERMANY WILL BE REASONABLE, IS THE OPINION OF
AMBASSADOR GERARD

(Associated Press)

Washington, June 28.—A favorable reply by Germany to the last American note on submarine warfare is indicated in today's state department advices from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin.

THE DIAMOND
FROM THE SKYROY MCCARDELL'S PRIZE WINNING PICTURE WILL BE
SHOWN AT THE TEMPLE

The Star will shortly begin the publication of the picture novel, "The Diamond from the Sky," and the beautiful pictures illustrating the story will be shown at the Temple theater.

"The Diamond from the Sky" is an \$80,000 film. It cost the North American Film Company that sum of money to produce the play in pictures. Roy L. McCardell is the author of the novel and was paid \$10,000 for his work, in competition with other authors.

The press and the critics all over the north where the book has been read and the first of the pictures shown are intensely enthusiastic over it. It is said to be one of the biggest hits of recent years.

The North American Film Company will pay a prize of \$10,000 for a sequel to the story and all picture houses running the films are authorized to make the offer.

The picture loving public of Ocala is promised a treat when the Temple theater begins showing the Diamond from the Sky.

Manager Bennett says the producers of the film are so well assured of its gripping effects on the hearts of the motion picture patrons that they do not require any deposit or guarantee that managers of picture houses will use all of the story and pay for it, as has been the case of all similar features that have been produced for some time, knowing that once started they and their patrons "just must have it all."

Mary Pickford's thousands of friends will be glad to know that her younger sister, Lottie Pickford, plays the star cast in "The Diamond from the Sky."

NICHOLAS FORT

Mr. Nicholas Fort died this morning at the home of his brother, Mr. A. W. Fort at Moss Bluff. Mr. Fort was about forty years of age and had been ill for several weeks. He had been in the employ of Mr. R. H. Keating for several years. Mr. Fort is survived by two brothers and three sisters.

McIver & MacKay this morning sent out a handsome casket for the funeral, which will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the home of Mr. A. W. Fort. Interment will be made in Moss Bluff cemetery.

NOTICE TO PYTHIAN SISTERS

The Pythian Sisters are requested to be present at the Castle Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. There is business of importance and members are urged to be present.

COMING JULY 1

The Little Grandmas from Grandma Land will appear at the Temple theater on July 1. This is their first visit to Ocala and we trust that you will give them a cordial welcome.

TEUTON SUCCESS
AT HIGH TIDE

FIRST YEAR'S FIGHTING IN THEIR FAVOR

FORCED RUSSIANS BACK IN THE EAST AND HOLD THEIR
GRIP ON BELGIUM AND FRANCE

(Associated Press)

London, June 28.—Today is the anniversary of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, which precipitated the war. It finds the struggle between Teutons and Slavs nearing the highwater mark. The Teutons are outwardly dominating.

The Germans forced the Russians from a thirty mile front between Bobrka and Zorawna. The Russians admit retreating to the Lipa river.

The French offensive seems less active, pending consolidation of the ground won.

In Africa, the British report a successful attack on the German fortified port of Bukoba.

PUSHING FORWARD IN POLAND

London, June 28.—The tide of battle again is flowing with the Teutonic allies in Galicia. The German and Austrian claims of victory are substantiated by Russian admissions of retirement from Lemberg.

There are also reports of a strong offensive movement by the Teutons in the southern part of Russian Poland.

Petrograd, June 28.—The Russian general staff now state they have regrouped the forces necessitated by the German Galician campaign, and the Russians are ready to effectively oppose further Teutonic advances in Galicia or southern Russia.

OTHER CHANGES WILL FOLLOW

According to Petrograd reports, the recent retirement of the war minister will be followed by other ministerial changes.

RUSSIANS CLAIM VICTORY AT
OTHER POINTS

Russians report the German attacks at Shavli and Narew river regions and across the Nieman are repulsed.

ITALIANS REPULSED AUSTRIANS

Italy reports the Austrians failed to retake the heights of Zeilenkefel.

RUSSIAN LINE REARRANGED

HAVE POSSESSION OF HALICZ

Berlin, June 28.—Today's official statement says the Germans have occupied Halicz in Galicia, on the Dniester. It is also stated that the Germans have crossed the Dniester along the entire front.

INDRANI SUNK OFF IRELAND

London, June 28.—The British steamship Indrani was sunk Sunday by a German submarine southwest of Tuskar, Ireland. The crew was saved.

GERMANS TRYING TO CAPTURE
FRENCH RAILWAY LINE

Paris, June 28.—The Germans, in fighting furiously at Bagatelle and Calonne, are seeking to approach the fortified town of Verdun, according to Lieutenant Colonel Roussett, the military critic of Petite Parisian, who believes they are trying to control the railway from Chalons to St. Emment.

GERMANY LOST A SUB

Amsterdam, June 26.—The Telegraaf has a dispatch which says a German submarine sank near Borkum on June 22. The captain and two of the crew, who were in the turret, were saved, but the remainder of the crew was drowned. The submarine, which had come out of Emden and was bound for the North Sea was sunk by an explosion, of which no details are known.

OCALA SEED STORE

A full line of Corn, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Hay and Molasses feeds. 65¢

"Carter's Delicious" slice cake is made clean, sold clean and delivered clean. Ask your grocer for Carter's cake.

Victrolas at The Murray Company.

INTENDS TO KEEP
THE DOOR OPENIS THE SENSE OF THE WARNING
TO JAPAN AND CHINA FROM
AMERICA

(Associated Press)

Peking, June 28.—A warning that the United States would not recognize any agreement between China and Japan which impaired American rights or endangered the "open door," was conveyed to the governments of China and Japan in an identical note from Washington, delivered about May 15th. It was delivered a week after China acceded to the demands of the Japanese ultimatum.

JUSTICE HENDRICKS WILL
PUT REPORTERS IN JAIL

If They Persist in Writing Forecasts of Thaw Evidence

(Associated Press)

New York, June 28.—Justice Hendricks today threatened punishment for contempt for publication of forecasts of the evidence in the Harry Thaw trial.

CHRONICLE KICKS

On the Stretch of Road Just North of Summerfield

Every automobilist and every owner of a vehicle that enters Summerfield makes his way to the Chronicle office to make complaint of that piece of hard road between Summerfield and Bellevue. People who own for autos are up in arms. They pay an extra license and believe they should have at least a passable road. For at least a two mile stretch north of here autoists are compelled to turn out into the sand road. This piece of road has been in this condition since last fall, or, rather, since John R. Proctor was let out. Commissioner District Number Three should have a road foreman and crew, and no better man than John R. Proctor could be found. For the love of "Mike" repair this stretch of road; we're entitled to it—Summerfield Chronicle.

EXPECTATION OF A
RECORD BREAKING OCCASION

Mr. J. W. Coulter, of Blitchton, who is in the city today on business, says that the Fellowship people are expecting the biggest occasion in their history at the Woodmen picnic on Thursday, when speakers will be on hand to present the reasons for and against the proposition of forming Bloxham county from a portion of Marion and Levy counties. He says that the county divisionists of both counties will be on hand with their strongest orators and it is up to the opposition to do the same.

The expressions heard in Ocala on the subject lead us to believe that the people in the Marion county section of the proposed Bloxham county will vote ten to one against being cut off.

Mr. Coulter says that the farm crops in his section of the county are the largest they have been in eight years, with corn and peanuts predominating.

SOCIALIST SHEET SUPPRESSED

Amsterdam, June 28.—According to advices from Berlin, the Socialist newspaper, Vorwarts, has been suppressed because of its articles dealing with peace.

Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer, the best, purest and most health